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as early as February 20. He thinks it clearly biennial and would be glad to know from other observers whether it is always so.

Sisymbrium Thaliana, a little later flowering than the *Draba*, is also biennial. In the first week of March it was just beginning to show flowers.

ERYTHRÆA CENTAURIUM.—In the summer of 1878 I discovered three or four fine plants of *Erythræa Centaurium*, Pers., nicely in blossom, on the grounds of the Agr'l Coll., Lansing, Mich. Some time before this Prof. Beal found specimens of the same in an open swamp near by. None have been found in the locality since '78.

Hydrocotyle umbellata, L., also occurs near here on the shores of small lakes.—L. H. BAILEY, JR.

SOME PLANTS OF FRANKLIN CO., KY.—For more than a year past I have been indebted to your GAZETTE for many little things of great interest to me, and I feel that I ought to make some return (or strive to do so) by giving you some of my notes on last year's collecting in this county (Franklin), premising, however, that I am a beginner in botany.

Hepatica triloba and *acutiloba* are both found on the Lower Silurian limestone hills or cliffs of Kentucky River, the latter species more common and often seen with the lateral lobes of the leaves again slightly lobed.

Isopyrum biternatum, T. & G., occurs in similar situations, but is more rare.

Hydrastis Canadensis, L., is common in rich woods and often has an additional leaf, three lobed, just below the flower, making three leaves on the stem.

Menispermum Canadense, L., is common, but it is rare to find a specimen with a woody stem nearly an inch in diameter.

Podophyllum peltatum, L., I found once with but one leaf on the flowering stem. I thought it rather interesting to find on one cliff at some distance from any dwelling three introduced plants, viz.: *Papaver somniferum*, L., *Bupleurum rotundifolium*, L., and *Vinca minor*. The latter covers a large portion of the wooded hill side, while the former grew scattered among the loose stones near the base. How the *Bupleurum* got there I cannot imagine, as I have never seen it anywhere else in the county.

Cardamine rhomboidea, var. *purpurea*, Torr., is common in rich soil at the base of the limestone cliffs.

Arabis patens, Sulliv. is found in the same situations, but is not common.

Vesicaria Shortii, T. & G., is quite abundant in a few localities in similar situations to the above.

Lepidium intermedium, Gray, is rare in dry woods.

Solea concolor, Ging, occurs abundantly in the rich soil on the river